THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1867. Federal Taxation.

Mr. Wells, the special Commissioner of the Revenue, has submitted to Congress a report on the taxation of the country. The fer to them to-morrow. right to be taxed being the only right permitted to us by the government of our country, and the only Federal relation we have being the tax-gatherer, our readers have a direct interest in this matter, and we compile a few facts from the very full

of interest. Mr. Wells suggests several revisions of the Internal Revenue system in order to prevent frauds which the efforts of the government thus far have failed to check. The item of distilled spirits affords the most notable illustration. By calculations which he submits, it is ascertained that for every three gallons that pay the tax, five evade its payment, which makes the tax more than nugatory, because of its extremely high rate, and because of the evils in the administration of the law. Mr. Wells recommends the reduction of the tax to one dollar per gallon as a maximum.

The tax on tobacco invites fraud second that now obstruct its progress. only to that on spirits. The loss to the revenue on this article alone, in a single section of the country, is reported as probably exceeding \$20,000 daily.

Mr. Wells opposes the movement for the repeal of the tax on the raw article of cotton, and favors the repeal of the tax on carriages, watches and plate, as both inquisitorial and not remunerative to the Government. He thinks that the imposition of three cents per pound on cotton is less injurious to the cultivation of that article than an equal amount of taxation on other branches of industry. (We would like to have the Commissioner's ideas upon a tax on wheat, rye, corn, hay, and other articles of Northern agriculture.) Nothing is recommended in regard to the income tax, which seems particularly inquisitorial in vexations and unjust.

Notwithstanding the great business activity of the past year, the unprecedented number of inventions of labor-saving machines, the increasing influx of foreign immigrants, and the spirit of enterprise, attended with a prosperity without parallel in the Old World, on account of the many disturbing elements growing out of the war, the prices of labor and commodities have advanced most extraordinarily. The wages of labor have not advanced, however, so largely as the prices of commodities. The wholesale prices of leading articles of consumption in 1866, as compared with the mean prices for a few years prior to, and the earlier years of, the war, show an average advance of nearly ninety per cent. On the other hand, the average increase in the prices of labor since 1860 has been but sixty per cent.

As a consequence of the enormous increase in prices, a material decrease of production and consumption is noticeable. In the cotton manufactures of Massachu. setts (other than calico,) the decrease in the number of hands employed has reached thirty-one per cent., and in the quantity of raw cotton used, fifty-six per cent. The advance in the price of lumber on account of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty has diminished the construction of houses, "thus directly entailing an increase of rents, manufactured products and freights, and indirectly swelling the volume of prices of all labor and commodities." Inability to compete in our own or in foreign markets with similar products has also been occasioned. "In nearly every department of industry," says circulation of paper currency is not more or accidental advantages."

ingly. Our foreign commerce is being-as the peculiarities of business consequent ocean." The opinion of experienced New- opinion-as one of the results of his inves-York shipowners is, "that no voyage with tigation-that the \$300,000,000 which the an American vessel can be planned at the National Banks are authorized to issue are present time from the United States to any adequate to all present hone fiele wants. The foreign port with a reasonable expectation of enormous excess now in circulation may, profit." The amount of American register- therefore, be called in, not only without ined tonnage engaged in foreign trade has in jury to the trade and industry of the counfive years decreased over fifty per cent .- try, but with manifest advantage to both Formerly it exceeded that of great Britain "The retaining of the present amount of by about fifteen per cent. ; now it is thirty, currency in circulation," remarks Mr. three per cent. less. How completely the Wells, "tends to increase no business exinferred from the statement of the Report | very development which is expected to in the city of Boston.

ing and binding of books. Vessels may be built and equipped in the adjacent British inseparable from a superabundance of infor Senator, he made war upon that party. | reaches Greensboro, it will have connected the connection of the road, travelaborate for Senator, he made war upon that party. | reaches Greensboro, it will have connected the connected the connected that the road, travelaborate for Senator, he made war upon that party. | reaches Greensboro, it will have connected the connected that the road, travelaborate for Senator, he made war upon that party. | reaches Greensboro, it will have connected the connected that the road, travelaborate for Senator, he made war upon that party. | reaches Greensboro, it will have connected the connected that the road in the road, travelaborate for Senator, he made war upon that party. | reaches Greensboro, it will have connected the connected that the road in the roa Provinces for nearly fifty per cent. less money than here. And an American publisher may have his works printed and it more easy, and to increase the relief as it requires no prophet to foretell the bound in England, and may pay the cus- which it is designed to offer, Mr. Wells present strength of parties, we find himtoms' duties upon them, and yet save a strikes the key-note of the subject in re- not with the weak. Poor man, he is deshandsome percentage, as compared with garding a reduction of the national taxa- tined to continued disappointed. Confer

rious effects these and similar measures are he says, "and an extended inquiry into could distance him at the polls. having upon most of the industrial pursuits, the industrial condition of the country, has and especially in retarding the extension of led the Commissioner unhesitatingly to the is addressed to the editors of the Albany vernment is the great despoiler. "In many trary, greatly accelerate it." descriptions of manufacture," this Report states, "the internal rates of taxation, su- dustry and trade, and the clog upon the materials and for labor, sweep nearly all the of taxation must be, requires but a simple profits into the coffers of the Government, and in many instances actually offers a many instances actually offers a comparison with those borne by the inhab-

the causes from which we suffer point to 92 in Great Britain, \$7 97 in France, \$5 59 rant white men who could take the oath, or some negro! They would elect some two or three of reduced taxation, the resumption of specie in Belgium, \$5 43 in Prussia, \$5 27 in Aus- the latter race. It would cause general rejoicing payments and the removal of duties from tria. An examination of the ratio of taxa- of two or three negro men who could take the raw materials of manufacture as the true tion to property brings out a still unfavoragencies for bringing about improvement. able result. In the United States during amendment, although it excludes nearly all of This report contains many other matters the last fiscal year, it amounted to three of great interest, and we will probably re and ninety-three one-hundreths (3.93) per lists, who remained here during the rebellion, were

Federal Taxation Measures of Relief.

Mr. Commissioner Wells, from whose recent report we made some extracts yesterday, regards the present revenue system as involving a most extensive duplication of and elaborate review of the report by the taxes, which in turn entails and maintains New York Times, which we think may prove an undue enhancement of prices; a decrease, both of production and consumption, and consequently of wealth; a restriction of exportation and of foreign commerce, and a large increase in the nuclinery and expense of collection. To remedy this abnormal and disturbed condition of the industrial interests of the country, he proposes two remedies; one the adoption of a policy of steady, persistent contraction, that the perils of an irredocumble paper currency may be brought to an end the other, a revision and reduction of the national taxation, with the view of relieving industry from intolerable burdens, and legilimate enterprise from the hindrance The fermer of the proposed remedies

Mr. Wells proposes should be inaugurated with no more delay than is necessary from the very great expansion of the currency. He advocates the enforcement of this policy " to the greatest possible extent, and at the earliest possible moment compatible ests of the country, and of the public interest." The condition of the currency is dwelt upon as one of the most prolific sources of the evils from which we suffer. Gold and silver are properly a measure of lish the infamy of North Carolinians, and of our legal-tender paper money has de- from all personalities, and we intend to pended exclusively on the wants of the continue to do so. Sufferers alike by the ill-favor throughout the country, as special are arbitrary and capricions, and prices admiration of mankind in our misfortanes living, while they have given to the poor urging the hounds of Radicalism upon us. alt., and for the very excellent editorial acnone of the compensating advantages which The following letter from ex-Governor companying it, I beg to again trespass up-

> is advocated by most of the speculators quite a young man, as a member of the by the Charlotte Road and by the Cape country are in favor, why should not the contrary, he asserts that "the influence of voted to adopt, and swore to support, the location of the road West of Fayetteville! urge such a law upon the Legislature unsuch a policy, seasonably announced, would | Constitution of the Confederate States. go before it : prices would fall in anticipa- Governor Holden, while pretending to duce from, instead of to, Wilmington, or it tion of a diminished supply of currency, be a friend of Fresident Johnson, and this may be so located as to be invaluable to its terests and voice of Wilmington, as well as and with such a decline the purchasing pretension lasted until he found out the trade power of money would so increase as to President was powerless further to prokeep the volume of circulating medium suf- mote him, if not opposed to the Constituficiently ample to facilitate all needful and tional Amendment, had nothing to say in legitimate exchanges, and at the same time its favor. His next step was to bestow diminish the field of speculation.'

The absurdity of the plea that the present

Mr. Wells, "the possession of the home than equal to the increased requirements market is seriously interfered with, while of buisness, is shown by a single fact. The our ability to compete with foreign nations highest amount required during the specuin foreign markets is restricted to the sale lative months which preceded the break of a very few articles in which the Ameri- down of 1857, was below \$215,000,000. Now can producer is largely favored by natural the circulation exceeds \$700,000,000. Admitting that some increase is required by The shipping interest has suffered exceed- the permanent addition to business, and by Mr. Wells describes it-"swept from the upon the war, Mr. Wells expresses the building of ships has been arrested may be eept what is speculative, and to check the that in November last there was but a sin- prove remedial." The addition to the angle vessel in course of construction in the nual burden of interest which the convershippards of New York, and but one or two sion of non-interest-bearing notes into bonds would entail, would be more than What is true of ships is true of the print- compensated by the abatement of the evils of fluctuation and uncertainty which are controvertible currency.

the cost of production in the United States. tion as necessary. "A careful study of the the right of suffrage upon the negro, and Mr. Wells dwells at length upon the inju- whole subject of the national revenues," manufacturing interests. The diminution conclusion that a rapid reduction of the Evening Journal, and is as follows: of competition, the maintenance of an extra- principal of the public debt is at present the vagant scale of prices, and the growth of true policy of the Government, and that grievous monopolies, are gradually and sure- the adoption of this course, so far from ly sapping the vitality from this great protracting the time at which the National branch of industry. Everywhere the Go- Debt can be discharged, will, on the con-

How great the disturbance to in-

nine-tenths of one per cent.

It is unreasonable to suppose that our dens. It may tickle the fancy of a few pol- when a young man (I am but 48 now,) as a memiticians, who are making comfortable livings, possibly fortunes, in government currency, and from the National Treasury, to see the debt melt away like snow before the noon-day sun ; but such measures are delabor, skill and enterprise of our industrial classes, the public securities are valueless; and this stock in trade—this capital, the tected. In efforts to pay off this debt too not, in effect, har as, rapidly, industry languishes and trade is crippled. The public debt, as large as it is, is not beyond the resources of the country. Every bond and note-holder feels satthan diminish the amount of the debt, and again healthy, and trade and industry is entirely revived and the business pursuits detriment to the people.

Governor Holden on the Situation.

It certainly is not pleasant to us to pubvalue, and, as such, the supply of them is so far as has been consistent with our ideas regulated by natural laws. But the supply of duty to the public, we have refrained Government and the activity of the print- terrible results of the war, if we regard ing-press. Hence, under the operation of ourselves as worthy the kind consideration our present currency, commercial values of the world; if we are to command the vary continually, in defiance of known laws as we did in our prosperity, we must exor precedents. The spirit of speculation hibit charity towards our own citizens .has taken the place of the spirit of produc- But there is a point beyond which "fortion; distrust and uncertainty are accom. bearance ceases to be a virtue." Unfortupanied with extravagance and recklessness, | nately, we have vultures among us who "These things," the Report reminds us, would be glad of the slaughter of their peohave borne heavily on the laboring ple in order to prey upon the carcasses .classes, and on most of the regular indus. Men in our own midst, whose skirts are tries; have largely increased the cost of reeking in the blood of the late war, are

capitalists derive from an unsettling of the Holden, is in keeping with the man. Of all on the kindness of year readers. The only value of property." Mr. Webster's saying publicmen, who have ever figured in Ameriapology I can make is, that this is an imis cited as apposite. "Of all the contri- can politics, we challenge a comparison with portant era in the business prospects of members on this subject, and a knowledge vances," said the great Daniel, "for cheat- him for every unworthy and ignoble trait Wilmington and Fayetteville, requiring of the great influence which our delegation has been found more effectual than that worthy politician. Our readers are too fa- and important commercial advantages. which deludes them with an irredeemable miliar with his history to require any refer- Permit me to reiterate what has been said Col. Hall in the Senate, whether the bill In this measure of relief, which has fre- Albany Journal that he took the oath to Wilmington will ever get from Western quently been proposed before, and which support the Federal Constitution when North Carolina, henceforward, must come even, Mr. Wells differs from previous State Legislature (one of his youthful indis- Fear River and its connections West of Legislature make it? So important a friends of contraction. He denies that con- cretions, no doubt), but he does not tell them Fayetteville, - it will never come by the measure, however, should not have been traction, operating concurrently with a re- that he also, as a member of the Convenduction of the taxation, would prove detri- tion, for which he worked day and night, that road will go Virginiawards. In that mental to any producing interest. On the voted to secode from the United States, and view, how important to Wilmington is the our members very wisely concluded not to

> praise upon Congress as well as the President. He then advised the adoption of it in full; and finally, pronounced it too tle grace and with such awkward imitation some of nature's journeymen had made a

humanity so abominably." Will-with-the-wisp, always the most remote from his grasp when he supposed it to be into the dirty slough in which he has fallen and is now enveloped; and in the letneculiar hardship. There are thousands of States Rights Democrat. Defeated in the Democratic convention as the nominee for Governor, and in the Legislative caucus Conjointly with this remedy, and to make ful he was for Andrew Johnson; and now,

From the Albany Evening Journal. GOVERNOR HOLDEN ON THE SITUATION.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 26, '66. GENTLEMEN: - I have been an attentive reader of the Journal since the close of the rebellion. I admire its broad national spirit, and respect it for its ability and dignity. But will you pardon a suggestion or two from a Southern Union man? It seems to me it is beneath the dignity of Contisfy the most captious. Besides, is it proper, by

at their tournaments and other gatherings, to hear

them from office. As this will no doubt surprise you, I will explain: The great body of the Unionobliged to "engage in the rebellion." They did cent, while in Great Britain it was only not do so voluntarily or willingly, but to save people can prosper under such heavy bur- to support the Federal Constitution. My own case will furnish an example. I took the oath in 1846,

ber of the State Legislature. But, you say, Congress will relieve me. Granstroying the tax-payer; and without the stigma on me, the result of being relieved by a interest on which must liquidate at last the The Unionists go for the proposed amendment National debt, must be fostered and pro- we heartily approve of every part of it that does her part of the work. The great mired their caution.

Now, gentlemen. Mr. Stevens is right. He is a men and forty thousand negro men in this State, you expect, as I know you do, to re-establish the I tell you that the Rebel leaders who are conisfied that the United States is a solvent trolling these States are "totally regardless of debtor, and none are fearful of the dispo- political "duty, and totally bent on mischief."- You must govern them, or they will at last again sition to pay every dollar. Let Congress govern you. If you permit them to have their own way, your blood and your treasure will have lessen the burden of taxation rather been sacrificed in vata. I am not mistaken when I inform you that our loyal people are in favor of of consolidation. Mr. Stevens' bill. I should be greatly gratified to instead of having a large surplus in the see the Journal and every Republican paper take Treasury, let it not be collected. When ground for it. Let the Democratic party go where the political condition of the country is tors. It seems to me you have a position as patriots, and that you have arguments that would not, of course, mean those callant Douglas Demograts who fought and suffered for the Union; but restored to a normal and settled state, then those Breckinridgers, who embarrassed the Gov- mined upon and the means then should be ing, but he did know that many of the men League Club Rooms, served gallantly, and with the condition of the industrial inter- the National debt can be liquidated without crument during the rebellion, and who are now in provided to carry out the work.

Excuse the liberty I have taken, and believe me, W. W. HOLDEN.

Apologetic.

We are under the necessity of asking the indulgence of our subscribers outside of the city, for the failure of yesterday' issue to reach them in due time. About 2 o'clock night before last, before the entire edition was worked off, an accident occurred to our large steam press. We called upon our neighbors of the Dispatch, who kindly rendered us the necessary assistance in the use of their press. The delay on account

Favetteville and Wilmington.

mail. - Unity Journal, 11th.

Messrs. Editors :- Thanking you for pub North Carolina Railroad-everything by It may be so located as to carry the pro

I have taken the map and endeavored to ascertain the advantages and disadvantages of each of the routes mentioned, with the road Company will be compelled to adopt whatever route they can procure the means the Amendment as "best under the cir to build on, without regard to the wishes

of him, like Hamlet of the actors, that lina Railroad, (by reference to the original perusal

unless driven to it by necessity. who have never taken this oath, and they argued that this is the shortest, cheapest, representation.

further than an increase in the tariff, while It was \$11 46, gold, per capita, against \$10 They might condescend to elect some very igneton and Favetteville?

> probability of a consolidation of the these emigrants are Quakers, but Mr. Cof- The formal charges that these parties interests of the Western North Carolina fin says a carefully kept record reveals the propose to prefer against President John and North Carolina Railroads, a scheme fact that only about 4 per ct. of the whole son in their articles of impeachment are to fraught withklisaster to the State, but which number are Quakers in practice or by prac- more than those which have become family will yet be carried out unless closely watch- tical preferment. ed, and we would then be sold bodily to Pe- About one hundred colored persons have Nearly all of them would be dismissed a tersburg and Norfolk. The representatives gone along with them. Most of them were once by any court, and if they ever come of the interests of Wilmington should ever free before the war. be on the alert, or some great lobby move- It has been stated by several radical pa- no doubt of the disposition that will be ment will yet effect this disastrous scheme pers North, that these people are fleeing made of them.

> Wilmington and Fayetteville give it due sured by Mr. C. that he had never heard finally located without the maturest reflect- persecution because of their political opinion as to future effect. This Company ions. He was asked if most of them were journal—one of the ablest in the Southern offer made them, but the right point deter- and replied that he had no means of know- city, and spoke last night at the Union

For the Journal. Criminal Court in Wilmington.

This measure meets with the favor of the leading citizens of New Hanover, outside of Wilmington. In the City of Wilming- is almost certain. Said one of the more B. Forrest, which, we have reason to be ton it is presumed to be popular. The intelligent among them, "Many of lieve, is just and true voice of City and County is without doubt, largely in favor of the Court. The Grand Jury of the County at the last Superior pointed. Many have sold their lands in careful note of what we are about to say Court recommended the organization of Carolina for one dollar and less per acre, We are about to make a statement which such a Court, and the recommendation was and will find land in the West from forty to will be entirely at variance with their opin endorsed by Judge Merrimon, then presiding. As a measure of economy in a finan- their great dissatisfaction. of the accident, however, was such that we failed to get the paper off by the morning's fited by such a Court; while the demoralization that prevails, and the spirit of vice, New Hanover, render it absolutely neces- starving. sary that additional safeguards should be thrown around and over the community.

The passage of the proposed bill by the writer will be repaid. Legislature will no doubt depend upon the course which our members may pursue in the matter. Conference with numerous ment that it depends upon Col. Cowan and Major McClammy in the House, and upon and if the citizens of Wilmington wish it, passed without proper indications of apwith their constituents. It is hoped they are satisfied that it is demanded by the in-

COUNTRY PEOPLE. Jan. 9th, 1867.

From the Petersburg Express. fact staring me in the face, that the Rail- Emigration from North Carolina to the

one of the most esteemed, as well as one which will give any democratic majority of put a stop to it. of the most observant, gentlemen of South- the Senate and House in future years the General Forrest, nearly a year ago. cumstances," and because we would "get of friends or accommodation of interests; side Virginia. He has traveled extensively right to revolutionize the government in manded a commission, before which is worse," if not accepted. He next endorsed that they will be compelled, after all, to go throughout North Carolina, and is widely the interest of slavery? Let us walk slowly, proposed to place proof establishing the where money carries them. A connection and favorably known in that State. He and survey the ground as we go. Let us statements we have introduced above. The lenient upon "conscious traitors." This must be had—they cannot remain at Egypt, of the recent emigration from the Old office until we find that no other course re- General Forrest deserves in tice. We only North State, is not only but little under- mains for the honor of the nation. Perhaps seek this for him. No Confederate Gene The shortest line will be from Egypt to stood, but has been, for political purposes, we are wrong; but it does not seem to us rai talked so sensibly to his men at the time of honesty, that one might well have thought the Company's Shops, on the North Caro- greatly misrepresented, we ask its careful that the time for the sterner alternative has of their surrender, and no one has conducted

charter, it will be seen that the Company | Allusions have been frequently made in has ample power to go anywhere and every- the last two or three months, in the papers man, and not made him well, he imitated where, to cross any and all the Railroads in of the South and North, to the large num- the subject, remarks: the State.) and thence naturally through ber of persons emigrating from North Car- The anti-administration party in Con-Office political promotion, has been the Caswell county to Danville. The writer olina to Indiana, Illinois and Kansas, and gress have a sweeping majority. They can can see but few inducements for the adop- various speculations have been indulged as control a sufficient vite to carry any meastion of this line. No additional produce of to the real cause of this emigration, now ure they may think necessary—overriding any considerable amount could be drawn when the South is holding out inducements opposition in every shape and form, within his reach, which has led this man in this direction, - the whole tendency to the white men and women of Europe to whether it come from the adverse side of would be towards Virginia, and as it is pro- come and settle among us The writer of the house, or from any other branch of the bable that the Chatham Road will be con- this has traveled a portion of the route with government. It is this fact which makes nected with the Coalfields Road, and the two of the emigrating companies, and con- it of so much importance to ascertain the ter before us, he cannot help from disclosing Favetteville people will have a direct versed freely with the more intelligent views and purposes of those who are recog it. "But, you say," he writes, "Congress | Northern route, via Raleigh, and can hard- among them, and with the principal agent nized as its leaders. If it be the determinawill relieve me. Granted; but here is the ly be induced to locate to Company's Shops, in conducting them to their new homes, tion of two or three members who might Fayetteville, the following gentlemen were and what he has learned he proposes to be named, to carry out the schemes they elected : The Greensboro' route will have many give the public, so that the movement may have concocted for the impeachment of the young men, steeped to the ears in treason, friends and strong influence. It will be no longer be susceptible of so much mis- President, then the subject, so far as the

could beat me for effice easily." This is the and most practicable scheme that can be Previous to the war, there had been for considered as settled in advance. If Boutkey to the entire course of conduct of this adopted, which is likely to bring trade and a number of years a great many persons well adheres to what he has recently protravel to Fayetteville and Wilmington; that emigrating from the Middle and Western claimed-if Ashley maintains the ground man. While expecting office from the the Road can be built in less time, and at portions of North Carolina, to Indiana and he has so determinedly assumed—if Went-Democratic party, he was an out-and out less price, and have more advantages of other States west. Nearly all of these were worth and Loan and Thad. Stevens hold to connections than any other; that the dis- hardy farmers and laborers, who traveled the position they have taken up within a tance will be less than fifty railes, upon the over the mountains and rough roads in very short time-then the majority which best known route; that when the Road wagons, after being many weeks in the will follow these may be estimated by just reaches Greensboro', it will have connected weather of winter on the road, travelabout the strength of the party in Con-As long as President Johnson was power- subscriptions can be had, and more inter- or on the ground by the fire, by night .- It is this feature of the matter which ests brought to bear than at any other point; Great suffering was often experienced by causes apprehension and alarm, and espe-

We have too long delayed the letter. It great West; that Greensboro' possesses latives and learn their condition. They to carry matters to the furthest possible ex-

yet untouched by any work of internal im- head from North Carolina to the West .- that it can be regarded only as the work of provement, and, that will probably never Most of them take along with them their those who care nothing for the public welbe reached by a Railroad, unless by this own provisions. When provisions are pur- fare, and are intent only upon their own scheme), will be within our reach. Is not chased on the way the expense is of course | selfish ends. such a prize worth a struggle? Is not such a prize worthy of the efforts of Wilming- per head to conduct them through. They this country, and especially in Europe, are generally very illiterate, and to one who greatly exaggerate the effect that would be To reach Salisbury would probably re- has traveled over North Carolina as much as produced by such a procedure as the imquire the construction of more than eighty | the writer of this has, most astonishinglyig- peachment of the President. There is no miles of road. Reference to the map will norant do they appear, when compared with reason, in the nature of things, why it show that the Uwharie mountains lie be- the great body they leave behind. But few should seriously excite the country, and imprisonment and death. Like others, many of tween Egypt and Salisbury, and that it is of the women and children and many of the there is no likelihood whatever that it them had, previous to the rebellion, taken the oath not probable that a line could be had to men ever set footon the carsuntil they star- would have any such alarming results as the South of Asheboro', but that a deflected from Greensboro' or other points along have so often been predicted upon it since

tion must be made as far North as New the line of the railroad. On a very dark it was a subject of discussion. But at the Market, in Randolph county, and thence night about 400 of these emigrants arrived same time, there is no doubt that it would parallel to, and within a few miles of the at Portsmouth, to be transferred to the bay deeply excite the country, and that, under North Carolina Railroad, thirty-five or for- boat. The greatest confusion prevailed in the present circumstances, it would grieve ty miles to Salisbury, at a cost greater than spite of the efforts of Mr. Coffin, and the ously injure its best interests in a hundred could probably be realized at this time. railroad and steamboat. A venerable man, ways. Its most immediate effect would First, because they have been "true to the Con- But once at Salisbury and we have a con- his wife and five little boys and girls, were doubtless be felt upon the public credit and nection with the great lines now about to all tied together by a cotton string, and in our national finances. We have already be completed, viz : The Western extension, this way went from the cars to the steamer, had indications how keenly sensitive our via Asheville, to Paint Rock, on the Ten- each one with a bundle, so much afraid credit is upon this subject ; but the bond nessee line, and from Paint Rock to Mem- were they of getting separated and lost holders, and the business clauses and the phis, Louisville, and Cincinnati, ample from one another in the crowd. The sight general community will prepare themselve appropriations having been made by looked rather ridiculous, but right-think- for painful experiences when this point of b cause it is a national proposition, and because Tennessee, this winter, to finish up ing persons pittied their ignorance and ad- the recklessness of Congress and the obsti drawback to this line would be the The papers have frequently stated that ending than that which is now threatened

from persecution on account of their polit-This is an important subject. Will not ical opinions. The writer of this was asconsideration? This road ought not to be three of the whole number complain of any ought not to be compelled to take the first not called Union persons during the war, States. General Eaton, who is now in this had been in the Confederate army, some with distinction, during the war, and had by conscription and others had volundone noble service in Tennessee in appoint teered. He scouted the idea of their be- ing the principles of free government uning driven by persecution from their vindicating the right of free speech. We

will be, and have been, greatly disap- well as we do, may see from what confer ported in their new homes in the West, comes the following defence of General N these people expect to find greenbacks in Indiana as plentiful as hickory leaves | GENERAL N. B. FORMEST. in Randolph." Such will be much disap- We wish our Northern friends to take

get two dollars per day for work in the at the North, and by many persons in the West and buy corn at 25 and 30 cents per | South, that General Forrest was the cause bushel. If this be true, all the able-bodied and author-the fons et origo-of the Eu erime, and lawlessness that abounds in men can keep themselves and families from Pillow messacre. We formerly held that

correct some erroneous statements which eral's friends have material for raising a have been made in the papers. If so, the strong presumption—and this is what

will emigrate in the spring.

The Impeachment of the President_Views he condemned it at the time, and has do-

ing the laboring classes of mankind, none of character which ever disgraced an unthe impeachment, does not receive the approbation of many of the leading republi- enforcing his orders; that he took the ence to it here. He tells the editors of the before, that all the trade and produce that establishing the Court shall become a law, can journals of the North. The New York hundred prisoners, white and black, at If these representatives favor the Court, Tribune opposes it, and says nothing is to treated them as kindly as prisoners usually be gained by such a course. It adds:

Are there no issues of more importance should have occurred, and that his many wasted, and the next, perhaps, in a pageant | it will be asked how it came to pass the and prolonged debate, endless jarring of this thing should have been done by men lawyers and Sepators. The carrency calls under Forrest's command, and yet he not for relief. Labor suffers under this fearful be held guilty. We answer that his force inflation. Our tariffs want reconstruction, are peculiar; that the kind of warface There are a bundred questions near to the he waged was calculated to weaken disci til their return to Raleigh after conference prosperity of the nation which must suffer pline. He moved rapidly from place to

not be impeached. We by no means say effect this had upon troops. That would be to take judgment into our who all their lives had been taught to hel The subjoined article is from the pen of not put a precedent upon our statute-books what was going on, and by his authority

action of the House is concerned, may be

that before the Road can be built to Greens- them. Many of these emigrants were Qua- cially among the business classes of this boro', a Road will be completed from Dan- kers, or those brought up under Quaker city. They fear the results of the reckless- newspapers. His time and automore ville to Lynchburg, thus making direct influence. So great had been the emigra-ness of the leaders in Congress. It may communication to Washington from Lynch- tion among this sect, that at the commence- seem all very well to these leaders to inburg by the Orange and Alexandria Road, ment of the war, there were comparatively dulge in wild and extravagant language, in and if the Road connecting Lynchburg and the Covington and Ohio Road (which Soon after the war closed many of the Soon after the war closed many of the Soon after the war closed many of the solutions and to propose schemes calculated to upfurious outbursts and violent denunciations, any respectable colored man in the State is probable) is built, the shortest and most native North Carolinians in the West re- set things generally. It probably suits their available connection with the cities of the turned to their old homes to visit their re- notions of party policy and party necessity, equal, if not superior, advantages for fu-ture extension, via Mount Airy to Wythe-had been made widows and orphans by the a trifle further. It may seem fine even to ville, or via Salem, Huntsville, Hampton- war, who expressed a great desire to join try experiments upon the strength and caville, and the Valley of the Yadkin and their relatives in the West. This led Ad- pacity of our institutions and form of gov-Watauga, to Abingdon, Va., or the Tennes- dison Coffin, an intelligent member of the ernment, and show how they may be racksee Roads; or for an extension via Madison, Society of Friends, who was a native of ed and twisted before they give signs of is proof against the flatteries and the few (the centre of the Dan River Coalfields,) to Guilford county, N. C., but who had lived falling to pieces. But there are others who connect with the projected route from twenty years or more in Hendricks coun- are quite as much interested in these mat-Wytheville to Danville. All these are im- ty, Indiana, to devise a scheme for taking ters as members of Congress, and who are The English papers are discussing portant considerations, and will be urged these people in companies of from one to beginning to apprehend that there may be morals, etiquette and legality of smoking with force. The influence of Danville, five hundred at a time, by way of Ra- peril to the country from its control by in railroad carriages. A case recently country Lynchburg, Richmond, the Piedmont, leigh Portsmouth and Baltimore, on to the those whose political principles are so un- into court from the Southwestern Malliery gress to pass Judge Spaulding's resolution. The Richmond and Danville, and Orange and West. He has made seven trips and car-balanced, and whose resentments and passin which one gentleman such another to peradded to the high prices paid for raw energies of the people the present burdens fact that Tennessee was eagerly admitted on the land and children sions find such violent expression. The knocking his cigar out of his mouth. with him to the West. He arranges to course that has been pursued upon the im- jury found for the defendant. On a more bounty to the foreign competitor." It is not surprising, in these circumstances, that the leaders and instinance of other countries. Taking the restrict of these insurgent states, utterly condems and general the demand for relief is urgent and general that the last fiscal year as the basis of calculation, we find that the taxatury. The misfortune is that this demand, under empirical teaching, usually goes no under empirical teaching to the foreign competitor." It is not altogether so favorable for building a road. Upon reaching either place, there control of these insurgent States, utterly condems a road. Upon reaching either place, there control of these insurgent states, utterly condems and scorn the proposed amendment? They are control of these insurgent states, utterly condems and scorn the proposed amendment? They are control of the singular proposed amendment? They are control of these insurgent states, utterly condems and scorn the proposed amendment? They are control of these insurgent states, utterly condems and scorn the proposed amendment? They are control of these insurgent states, utterly condems and scorn the proposed amendment? They are control of these insurgent states, utterly condems and scorn the proposed amendment? They are control of these insurgent states, utterly condems and scorn the proposed amendment? They are control of these insurgent states, utterly condems and scorn the proposed amendment? They are control of these insurgent states, utterly condems and scorn the proposed amendment? They are control of these insurgent states, utterly condems and scorn the proposed amendment? They are control of the substances, that the leaders and institutes of the rubelion, who now have absolute on the rubelion of the rub

nacy of the President can find no other iar from the speeches of his assailants. before such a body as the Senate, we have

> From the New York Post, Badical, A Defence of General N. B. Forrest.

The Memphis Post, edited by General Eaton, is a loval and very ably conducted state these things in order that our read-That many of these ignorant people ers, who, perhaps, do not know the Postar

From the Menubida Post,

be supported by sufficient evidence. Wil belief ourselves, and thought we had good Mr. Coffin thinks many thousands more eral Forrest has been misjue evidence to justify them in asserting the were on his side; and, in fine, that it is the

that Mr. Johnson should not be impeached. had hundreds of reckless, despetate meaown hands. We think this administration the life of a negro chap, and the taking of has been a calamity—the cause of many such life about equal to the crime of kill evils to the country. We should like some ing a dog. Forrest, we learn, was ned proredress. But how is it to be had? In at- sent when the assault was made resulting tempting to remove these evils, may we not in the massacre, but rode in all hashe to fly to others that we know not of? May we the scene of action, as soon as he harm

> honor to the gallantry, chivalry and noble ness of the vanquished, and we shall allow

tion of candid men in the Northern States and hope it will be at once and penerally reprinted by our journals.

Municipal Election. At an election held on Monday last, 7 instant, for Mayor and Commissioners

> Mayor-T. J. Curin. Ward 1-D. S. Maultsby. Ward 2-M. McKinnon, Ward 3-J. C. Haigh. Ward 4—A. G. Thornton, Ward 5-H. McKethan. Ward 7-Walter Dranging.

General Ler.

Nothing could be more modest and a obtrasive than the course of General since the surrender to General Grant. as had nothing to do with posities, and we learn, does not so much as not exclusively devoted to the performant his duties as President of Washington lege, where upon a salary of stable of he lives in the plainness and sample which have always characterized the 1.000 His example is one which should communicate the respect of his enumies and the inntion of his friends. No one ever is a solitary word which savors of querme ness or discontent. Cheerful, fuithful true, he is grander in adversity than [4] perity, and, tested by all communication he exhibits an equanimity of spirit was of fortune.—Balt. Transcript.

Smoking Cars Needed.